

VETS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Their Encampment at Chicago.

A DAY OF SPEECHMAKING

Gray Haired Campaigners Vary the Business Program With a Lively Bicycle Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In Studebaker Hall this morning the veterans of the G. A. R. who yesterday marched in parade, turned their attention to matters of business. The annual meeting was formally called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The hour originally set for the meeting was 10 o'clock but so many of the old soldiers were late in answering the roll call that it was found impossible to commence on time.

Gen. Shaw announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Granfin. The audience rose and remained standing during the prayer. Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum to formally welcome the soldiers to Chicago. His address which was happily received, was in part as follows.

"I esteem it a high privilege to be permitted in behalf of the city of Chicago to extend its official greeting to the Grand Army of the Republic and in its name to welcome each and every member of your historic association to our hearts, our homes and our hearth. Chicago is at all times a hospitable city, and if her greeting to the stranger within its gates is always warm hearted and spontaneous, what must it be when that guest is the great organization of men who for four long years braved all the dangers of disease, wounds and death, and all from a pure, unselfish devotion to the best interests of our common country."

"Since the dawn of civilization, patriotic devotion to the fatherland has led to splendid acts of heroism and the display of lofty patriotism, but, nowhere can we find a counterpart to the record of this nation during those days of civil strife, when an almost countless army of patriots forsook home and fireside, that a government of free men, the first in all the history of the world, might remain mighty and intact. The people of Chicago, being part and parcel of the great state of Illinois—the state that gave to the Union a Lincoln and a Douglass, a Grant and a Logan, could not be other than patriotic as they were."

"Nothing so inspires a high example and with such Illinois has again and again been blessed. And so today I can speak for all our citizens in voicing their thanks for the services of the Grand Army, as well as their congratulations on the success that has attended your efforts. In every corner of our land the flag stands for one and the same idea, in city and hamlet, on farm and plantation. It receives equal reverence and devotion."

"The people of Chicago in common with all the nations, appreciative of your services, bid you a welcome so hearty and so warm that if the thanks of a grateful community count for anything you may feel in some measure repaid for the trials, the dangers and the sufferings of the past. Chicago is yours not only for to-day, but for all days."

Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of the army for the hospitality shown them. His address was an eloquent one.

As Gen. Shaw resumed his seat, J. A. Longnecker, commander of the department of Illinois, rose to greet the veterans in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois. He made a little speech which evoked no little applause. Gen. Wagner, who responded for the members of the army, was no less felicitous in his reply, expressing the gratitude of his comrades to the men of Illinois. This closed the meeting of the morning as immediately after Gen. Wagner's address Mr. Longnecker, Mayor Harrison and Gen. Shaw held an informal reception lasting half an hour.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock and this time there were no preliminaries. The action was opened at once by Gen. Shaw who read his annual report.

Following the address of Gen. Shaw came a long list of reports submitted by the minor officials and the various committees of organization. The reports read were those of the executive committee, council of administration, Adjutant General Stewart, Quartermaster General Atkinson, Surgeon General Baker, Chaplain in Chief Grimm, Judge Advocate General Torrance, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Robins, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Minton, Custodian Holcomb, Inspector General Cummins, Committee on Legislation, Veterans public service and the Committee on pension legislation.

One of the features of the encampment which attracted much attention was the veterans bicycle road race in which twenty-nine old soldiers started. The course was from Halsted street straight west to Garfield Park, and once around the park, a total distance of five miles. The winner was T. Patterson, 61 years of age, of Greenfield, Ind. Patterson covered the distance in 19:33 taking the time prize also.

M. Hammerly, 65 years of age finished second in 21:58.

M. P. Shoop of Chicago, while riding collided with another rider and was thrown and badly but not dangerously bruised. Of the twenty-nine starters in the race twenty-six finished.

Must Not Meddle in Politics.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—In accordance with the recent general request of the Civil Service Commission, Postmaster-General Smith to-day issued the following order regarding political assessments.

"Order 1091—The attention of all postmasters, officers and employees of the Postal Service is invited to sections 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 60 of the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1893, relating to political assessments and contributions and to the conduct of the officers and employees of the postal service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and disregard of these will

be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order."

Hawaii a Part of Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Comptrolr. Tracewell of the Treasury has rendered a decision in which he holds that the Hawaiian Islands, under the act of May 16, 1900, constitute an integral part of the United States, and therefore officers of the navy therein are serving within the realm or dominion of the United States, and consequently are not "beyond seas" within section 13 of the navy personnel act.

The Cholera in India.

LONDON, August 23.—"The present epidemic of cholera," says the Simla correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies—at the rate of 5000 a week." The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine."

PLAQUE IN GLASGOW.

Several Cases of the Bubonic Malaria There.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A Tribune special from London says.

While India is suffering from one of the worst outbreaks of cholera ever recorded, so that people are dying at the rate of seven thousand a week, Great Britain is alarmed by the prospect of an epidemic of bubonic plague within her own boundaries. The medical authorities at Glasgow have already had several cases under their observation. On Monday a child sickened and died within forty-eight hours from an illness which was at first thought to be pneumonia, but after a minute examination by the hospital authorities was pronounced plague. Another death has occurred and ten families were removed to a reception house for patients suffering from this disease which the municipality has hastily established.

GLASGOW, Aug. 29.—Two girls and a boy, members of isolated families, have fallen victims of the bubonic plague, though the medical authorities assert that the attacks are less virulent than in the cases which have already proved fatal.

In the event of a further spread of the disease, Glasgow shipping will be quarantined.

HUNTINGTON'S WILL OFFERED FOR PROBATE

NEW YORK, August 24.—Collis P. Huntington's will was filed today. To his wife, Arabella D. Huntington, the railway king gave the mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at more than \$2,000,000, and two-thirds of his great interests in the Southern Pacific Company. The next name mentioned in the will is that of Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son. Had he been the magnate's own son he could not have fared better. As he is of artistic temperament, he will get the valuable pictures upon the death of Mrs. Huntington, besides the family mansion. He also receives large money bequests. Henry E. Huntington, has returned home from the Andes. General Wood talked to the people of Cuba regarding their independence.

Croker has placed Senator Edward Murphy in charge of the campaign.

In London, on August 22d, Thomas Fied, a Royal Academician, expired.

The Southern Pacific denied that it will give up its Galveston terminal.

Another rich strike in the Nome country. This time it is Hasting's creek.

A German scientist has patented what he asserts is a puncture-proof tire filling.

Destructive storms are reported from the districts of Stuttgart, Leipzig and Rostock.

James P. Hill of San Francisco is in prison in Guatemala, charged with murder.

The officers of the Baltimore were banqueted at Belfast, Ireland, on August 22.

Work on the Alvaro channel has begun, and the slough is now being dredged.

The steamship Ohio, from Nome, brought down treasure estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Chinese troubles threaten to seriously affect the cotton industry in England.

Gen. J. R. Carnahan has taken command of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias.

Owing to a decrease of 100,000 in its population, Nebraska may lose one Congressman.

The training ship Lancaster has arrived at London, and the Hartford at Southampton.

A woman ran into a burning building and saved the life of a little child at Oakland, Cal.

A body guard of four hundred men will attend President McKinley on his Chicago visit.

Joseph Chamberlain's daughter, Ethel, was married to Whitmore Richards on August 22.

A nun, while en route to this country, committed suicide from the deck of a French liner.

The United States has chartered three large steamers as transports for the Philippines.

An Alaska cannery boss, while on the warpath, was shot down by the marines.

An American warship has been sent to Morocco to support claim for the murder of an American.

Governor Rogers meets defeat in the Washington State convention, and his opponents secure control.

After vacations spent in study and observation in Germany, the Stanford professors have returned.

Charles A. Towne has opened the Democratic campaign in Minnesota with a reply to Roosevelt.

A new West Indian steamship line will run a line of steamers to Honduras and South American ports.

A Bakersfield, California, man believes he has discovered a diamond mine in Lower California.

The boys arrested for misplacing railway switches at Fresno say they did it to see what would happen.

A woman holding a mortgage of about \$26,000 on property owned by May Irwin, the actress, will foreclose.

A child was born to Mrs. George Vanderbilt in Baltimore House, Asheville, N. C., on August 22. It is a girl baby.

A carcass of frozen Australasian lamb sent to New York as an experiment has arrived there in good condition.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Chicago has a plague of rats. Thirty thousand colliers are idle at Cardiff.

Typhoid fever at Manila is delaying shipping.

The Kaiser has begun riding in an automobile.

Business is now fairly prosperous in Porto Rico.

On August 23d the Oregon was nearly ready for sea.

Denver's population is 133,859, an increase of 27,146.

Carnegie denies that he will take the stump for Bryan.

The Frazer River salmon catch is a failure this year.

Tom L. Johnson of Ohio will take the stump for Bryan.

Lower prices for plates is booming iron ship-building.

Omaha's census shows a decrease of 37,000 in ten years.

Hypnotism is making cures for insanity at Stockton.

There is general depression in the European markets.

Confederate General Harris died in England, August 23.

The census of Baltimore shows 503,857, an increase of 74,518.

Governor Roosevelt is teaching boxing to his three boys.

A large part of Geyserville, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

General De Wet is said to have abandoned most of his guns.

The Canadian telegraph line to Dawson is almost completed.

King Humbert's memory was honored by cities of the South.

Cleveland has a population of 381,768 and has passed Cincinnati.

American Red Cross has begun work for the Indian famine victims.

Stevenson, for Vice-President, has been endorsed by the Populists.

The Boer General Olivier and his three sons have been captured.

South American silver and lead is to be smelted in the United States.

Paris horses now wear bonnets to protect them from the sun's rays.

The Duchess of Montrose has sold her jewels to pay her husband's debts.

A. J. Sampson, Minister to Ecuador, has returned home from the Andes.

General Wood talked to the people of Cuba regarding their independence.

Croker has placed Senator Edward Murphy in charge of the campaign.

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Another rich strike in the Nome country. This time it is Hasting's creek.

A small boy risks his life and was frightfully injured while trying to save his dog from a trolley car in San Francisco.

Big Thunder, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, will go to Washington in a canoe to see President McKinley.

Col. John F. Hayes of San Francisco was wedded for four months without the knowledge of his relatives or friends.

Prof. Henry Sigwick, professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge University since 1883, is dead. He was born in 1853.

Sousa's tour ended in Amsterdam. Five thousand people, including the American Minister and Consul, were present.

A baby died of starvation in the arms of its sixteen-year-old mother while she was suing in the Chicago courts for support.

The Co-eds of the University of California will be required to take the same gymnastic work prescribed for men students.

The conditions in Porto Rico are reported to be good. The sugar cane crop is quite up to the average, and the coffee above it.

The ship W. H. Kruger had a narrow escape on August 27. She sprung a leak and was obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard.

Commissioner Peck has postponed the formal acceptance of the Legion of Honor till he can receive advice from Washington.

Gen. J. R. Carnahan has taken command of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias.

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The United States has chartered three large steamers as transports for the Philippines.

An Alaska cannery boss, while on the warpath, was shot down by the marines.

Buller, with cavalry, was ambushed and fired upon by concealed Boer gunners. The troops with two Liverpool regiments suffered severely.

The transport Californian, which sailed from San Francisco, July 17th, via Honolulu, July 27th, was a week overdue at Manila on August 27th.

One hundred boys from the training ship Monongahela spent the night in the streets and parks of Paris owing to their desertion by a lieutenant in charge.

The battleship Alabama is queen of the American navy. She developed a speed of fourteen knots on the trial trip. She will go into commission in October.

The engagement of Miss Isabel Goodrich Stillman, daughter of president of National City Bank of New York, to Percy Rockefeller, son of the oil magnate, was announced.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister-in-law of Joseph Chamberlain, says the army doctors in South Africa, with few exceptions, are a low class of men. There was much drunkenness among them.

François Salson, whose attempt to assassinate the Shah in Paris was unsuccessful, is an anarchist.

Carl Smith, the American sculptor who designed the bronze statue of Sherman, died abroad.

Charles Williams, who sued the San Francisco Call for \$255,000 damages, was awarded one cent.

NEARING THE FINAL STAGE

British Operations in South Africa.

BULLER DOES GOOD WORK

He Occupies Machadodorp and French Gets into Elandsfontein.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is much inclination to believe that the operations in which Lord Roberts is now engaged against General Botha are destined to form the final stage of the South African war from a Pretoria report cable to the effect that the Boers in the Transvaal capital believe that Botha will abandon the contest if beaten on this occasion and that Presidents Kruger and Steyn will then flee to Delagoa Bay. But these rumors have been repeated and proved fallacious frequently enough before and it is impossible to pronounce definitely that the Boer leaders believe the limit of resistance to have been reached. The reappearance of De Wet in the Orange Free State and the activity of the General Buller's communication in Natal would rather point the other way. If it had been determined to stake everything on the result, of Botha's stand in the eastern Transvaal, it would hardly seem worth while to review the campaign in other quarters.

So far the operations between the Soer and British main armies have been somewhat indecisive. Movements, as Lord Roberts says in his dispatch on Monday eve, are necessarily slow on account of the great extent and difficult nature of the country which forms the scene of the battles. He, however, considers his advance going on satisfactorily and regards General Buller's engagement of the 27th as an important success. The result of the day's fighting was that the Boers withdrew their line by some two miles, allowing Buller to capture a strong position within their outer semi-circle of defenses west of the Dalmatshwa railway station. The question now arises whether the British will be able to force the fighting so as to hold the enemy in position and compel him to accept the defeat, which superior numbers and more powerful artillery should be able to inflict or is the nature of the country such that Gen. Botha, though driven back from one vantage ground to another, will eventually be able to retreat in time to save his guns and transport. If previous experience is a guide the Boers will delay the British advance as long as they can do so safely, but will then retire at leisure before the invaders can secure decisive victory.

Charles Williams, the well known military expert believes Lord Roberts has the present intention of returning to England in the course of October, so as to be ready to relieve Lord Wolseley on November 1st, as commander-in-chief of the British army. In such event General Buller may be asked to resume command of the forces in South Africa.

Nature's Provision For Man.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation.

Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy or to regain lost health is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken directly from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease, finds the cause of it, slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition.

If your liver is sluggish; if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps sometimes vigorously; and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

BULLER IN MACHADODORP.

London, August 29.—Lord Roberts under date of Belfast Aug. 29, telegraphed:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops who could not proceed beyond Belvete, on account of difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few."

"French continued the movement today as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy but with no difficulty. The latter fled, leaving quantities of stores and food behind.

"General Buller's casualties Aug. 28 were: Killed, ten; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men.

CORBETT AND MCCOY.

They Were to Meet at New York on August 29th.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Corbett and McCoy have practically completed training for their fight tomorrow night in the ring in the Twentieth Century Club in Madison Square Garden.

Corbett has done his work at Bath Beach, and has trained more carefully for this mill than he did for his battle with Fitzsimmons in Carson City, or for his bout with Jeffries at Coney Island.

"I am so confident of victory from McCoy," he said, "that I'm ready as I have already announced, to meet either Fitzsimmons or Jeffries on the night following my battle with the Kid. I think I will be in the lead all the way, and I am ready to bet that the Kid does not go the limit of twenty-five rounds with me."

A dispatch from Saratoga says: "McCoy:

"Kid McCoy has no doubt of the result of his fight with Corbett, and believes that he will win within ten rounds. He will start for New York today (Wednesday)."

"I will be the most surprised man in the business if I don't win," the Kid

said. "I think I will because if I do say it myself, I believe I am a cleverer man than Corbett, and everybody admits that I can hit harder than he. So that if I am cleverer and I can hit harder, it can end out in one way, and that is in my being returned the whiskey."

LOOKING FOR A LOAN.

Real Object of the Czar's Proposed Visit to Paris.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

With regard to the Czar's rumored visit to Paris, the French press on the whole, seems firmly persuaded that it is undertaken with a view of raising another Russian loan in Paris. As evidence the preliminary visit of M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, who was here recently, is quoted.

La Libre Parole declares that it knows for certain that an attempt was recently made by Russia to raise a large loan in America and failed and, as money is absolutely necessary to the Russian Government at this moment, a determined attempt will be made to raise it in France.

This impression is altogether changing the popular attitude with regard to the Franco-Russian alliance and many papers, representing the most diverse opinions, declare that France is paying far too high a price for the friendship of her northern neighbor.

At the present juncture this attitude of France is important as, if the Franco-Russian alliance breaks down, the whole face of European politics is changed.

SENATORS FROM OAHU DISTRICTS

A Plan for Each Choosing Three is Talked of Here.

Oahu is entitled to six Senators in the Territorial Legislature. There is a proposition on foot by some Republicans to apportion three of these in the Fifth District and three in the Fourth District by the Republicans. It was rumored yesterday that George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, had said that the plan of choosing half of the six in each district would be introduced.

"No, I have not advocated such a plan," said Chairman Smith when asked about the matter yesterday. "Of course it has been talked over and several persons have suggested to me such an idea. The fact is that by the Territorial Act Oahu is apportioned six Senators and every voter is entitled to vote for that many. It is only right that every voter should have a hand in nominating all of the six; for whom he will cast his ballot. However the plan of each district selecting three in a joint caucus has been discussed. If the Fifth District had not three available men it might come over into the Fourth where there is perhaps more timber suitable."

There was talk yesterday at the Republican Central Committee meeting last night to formulate a reply to the request for the holding of the convention there. The Mauna Loa is to sail to-day and it was thought that if a reply was sent by it, the message could be left on the leeward coast of Hawaii and be telephoned to Pilo. The meeting was not held however and will probably come off today. The answer will be "no."

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BRESCI IS SENTENCED

Murderer of Italy's Sovereign.

Goes to Prison for Life

Hitherto Unpublished Details of the Royal Assassination—Policy of King Humbert Outlined.

MILAN, Aug. 29.—The trial of Bresci, the anarchist, who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy at Monza while His Majesty was returning from a gymnastic exhibition, opened here today.

An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning seeking admission to the court room where only a few places were reserved for the ticket holding public. The hearing began at 9 o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milanese bar, and the anarchist writer, Signor Arduini made requests of various grounds for an adjournment which were refused. It is said that Bresci wrote to the judges declaring he would not yield to the interrogators.

While the indictment which was very long, was being read, Bresci was apparently unmoved and scanned the faces of the audience without any signs of fear or emotion. The indictment showed that the assassin had indulged in illegal target practice and that he prepared his gun so as to render them more dangerous to the witnesses who were then introduced.

Eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense. The examination of Bresci followed. He declared he decided to kill King Humbert after the events of Milan and Scilly, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own." He stated, "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice and said he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judges.

Two hours suspension of the court ensued and then the witnesses were heard.

A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatori, recapped the story of the assassination of the King. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin. Bresci, when rescued,

was covered with blood.

Gen. Avogadro dos Condes de Quinto, the King's aide-de-camp, who was with His Majesty when the latter was killed, recounted how the King tried to reply to a question of the witness after the crime. His Majesty started:

"I truly think—

The King stopped in the middle of the sentence, said "yes" and then expired.

The testimony of witnesses Gambetta and Olivieri did not adduce any new facts.

The royal groom, Lupi, deposed that he seized Bresci by the throat. A witness named Ramella who lodged with Bresci and a friend three days prior to the crime said the prisoner was always perfectly calm.

MILAN, Aug. 29.—Bresci, at the close of the trial, was pronounced guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

HUMBERT'S POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—As the result of the outcry against the declaration of the *Ostpolitik Romano*, says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the late King Humbert had meditated giving up Rome to the hierarchy, the clerical papers have been instructed to publish a statement giving confirmation and details.

"According to the account, King Humbert, some months before his death, wrote to Cardinal Giuseppe Frisco, Archbishop of Naples, requesting that a trustworthy priest be sent to hear his confession. A priest was sent, but absolute silence was refused unless Humbert would agree to abdicate and give up Rome. The King asked time to consider, as he was anxious to receive the sacrament, and, according to the clerical version, it was his communication to the priest that induced the holy see to grant Christian burial.

"King Humbert's letter to Cardinal Frisco will be published. A circular note from the Vatican to the Catholic powers declares that so long as Italy contests the rights of the holy see, the Pope will recognize Victor Emmanuel only as King of Sardinia. The note appeals to the powers to relieve the Pope from an intolerable situation, declaring that the condition of the papacy under Italian rule is steadily growing worse."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, ineffectively attempted to commit suicide Sunday, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail. He now refuses food, saying that he has no intention to give the bourgeois the satisfaction of seeing him condemned. He shows no signs of aberration or intellect.

Imports of Rice.

The imports of rice of all kinds into the United States, including free rice from the Hawaiian Islands, under the reciprocity treaty, rice flour, rice meal and broken rice, reaches 59,190 short tons for the year ending June 30, 1900, aggregating 102,000 short tons the year before and 55,000 short tons in the year 1898. The imports of Hawaiian rice have at no time been very large, reaching however a value during the last year of \$23,000, the year before \$15,633, and in 1898 \$18,533. The rice meal, rice flour and broken rice imported into this country largely for manufacturing purposes aggregate some 12,000 tons, leaving into the country 46,45 short tons for the fiscal year just ended, against 65,625 tons the year before and 62,698 tons in 1898. The average invoice value of the rice imported into the United States during the last year was 2.01 cents per pound.

First National Bank of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, August 29—Controllor Dawes to-day issued a certificate

authorizing the First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu to begin business

with a capital of \$100,000. Cecil Brown is president and W. B. Copper cashier.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a brilliant

dance at Newport. Her guests played

at being peasants, in gorgeous scenes.

THE CALIFORNIANS ARE TO CELEBRATE

Native Sons of the Golden West on Admission Day.

The Native Sons of the Golden West, residing in Honolulu will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State of California into the Union on Monday next, September 10. The anniversary falls on September 9, but being Sunday, the next day has been chosen as the committee in California have done. A large meeting of Native Sons was held last evening at the Hawaiian hotel and they will celebrate in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

Among those present were Messrs. A. Newhouse, Fred Holland, C. R. Heverin, G. M. Cooke, W. Bellina, W. A. Ackerman, Dr. J. J. Shaw, M. H. Diggs, Dr. Grossman, Dr. Moore, W. E. Thompson, H. A. Franson, G. C. Chandler, F. M. McGreen, Ed. P. Taylor, J. Dillon, J. M. Sims.

Mr. Livingstone was elected chairman, and M. H. Diggs secretary. It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to act as a committee of arrangements for the celebration on the 10th. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee: C. R. Heverin, C. H. Bellina and A. Newhouse.

It was moved that a committee of finance be appointed to ascertain how much funds could be raised. No appointments were made, however, as other gentlemen, well known Californians, are to be consulted first.

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion.

It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

Small bottles, 10c; cans, 50c.

SCOTT & HOWE, Chemists, New York.

Library and

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7

AN AFFRONT TO HARMONY.

The proposition to nominate three candidates for the Senate in the Fourth district and three in the Fifth on a ticket which the whole Island will vote, comes from a few Republican politicians who have scant respect for the wishes of the majority. The fair way to proceed is to give every Republican a chance to frame the ticket he is expected to support. The schemers for district nominations argue this way: Give us the Fourth district and we can name Senators of our own class; then as the Fifth district is lacking in senatorial timber we may be able to induce it to borrow some from the Fourth. If the two districts get together we shall be outvoted and the ticket may be made up in opposition to City and County government and to some of our other plans. So it is safer for us to go ahead and divide the nominating privilege. We may whip the enemy in detail but cannot do it if he is permitted to act as a unit.

The Advertiser had hoped that this kind of politics would end with the late primaries and that one faction, if factions were left, would stop trying to take an unfair advantage of the other. Perhaps we can entertain some hope of it yet for the Republican Territorial Committee is apparently not committed, as a body, to the two-district scheme. We venture the suggestion that the farther it gets away from the better for party harmony—and party harmony is, if we understand its organs aright, the noonday prayer and the midnight supplication of the managers.

THE HILO SCHEME.

The Bulletin states the claims of Hilo upon the Republican Convention as follows:

The first and all-important claim Hilo has to make for the Territorial gathering is the utter lack of aggressive activity among the Republicans of the Hilo district. * * * Reports are constantly coming from Hilo showing a lack of organization.

And yet one of the Hilo Republican papers, a short time ago, asked what was the matter with the Oahu Republicans that they did not wake up and take hold of politics as Republicans of the big island had done? Hilo has a candidate for Congress in Judge Little; Loebenstein is in active pursuit of a Senatorship; the Tribune has begun to fight McStockier and there is as much politics to the square inch in Hilo as anywhere in the group. In fact the rainy city will probably get mad when it is told that it cannot even run its political affairs without Honolulu aid.

There is really no sound party reason for going to Hilo and there are many good ones against it. The way steamers run makes Honolulu the central point of the group. It would be more convenient for even the Kona people of Hawaii to come here than to go to Hilo; and as for the majority of the other islanders, they are in the same boat. True, certain factional objects might be secured at Hilo which are not attainable here, but we will not accuse the Republican Territorial Committee, which is supposed to represent the whole party, of a factional motive.

Judging from John Wise's open letter in the Independent it looks as if the haole who thought they had educated him got hold of gold brick.

Japan has won more military laurels in China than any other power and is likely to emerge from the war greatly strengthened in her diplomatic position.

Trouble in the Balkans has been threatening for two decades but it is doubtful if any of the little powers in that quarter will ever get Russia's permission to fight.

The sentence of Bresci to imprisonment for life is the same as that imposed upon the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Neither in Italy nor Switzerland is regicide punishable by death. The extreme leniency of the criminal code in this respect is a mocking commentary on the claim of the anarchists that all Kings and Queens are at heart bloodthirsty monsters.

A temperate climate is no guarantee of safety from the bubonic plague. Cities like Glasgow, Hamburg, Sydney, Kobe and San Francisco catch the disease as easily as Singapore, Canton, Manila and Honolulu. Filth, commerce and the rat pest, wherever they may conjoin, invite the Black Death. The only way to escape is to enforce sanitation unremittingly, kill the rats and make the quarantining of seaports all it should be.

The Boers are being caught so fast that it looks as if they meant to be. There is nothing to the war now but finishing touches and the average Boer, whose house has not been burnt, longs to get back to it with a whole skin. The chances are that the majority of the Boers now in the field are those who have been made homeless and those who know that defeat, as President Krueger put it the other day, means St. Helena.

The French people are waking to the fact, long clear to the outside world, that Russia is in alliance with France for revenue only. Russia does not like a republic, her traditions are anti-French and she does not hate Germany; but France is rich and in fits of emotional patriotism may be "touched" for any kind of a loan. At least that appears to be the Russian idea and it remains to be seen what France, whose distrust is now excited, will do when asked.

BRYAN TO THE POPULISTS.

Mr. Bryan's address to the Populists, which appears in the latest files, is a characteristic piece of special pleading—a lawyer's ex parte brief which can only be dealt with intelligently by taking into consideration the facts on the other side.

Touching the monetary issue Mr. Bryan says:

If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unprovided by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would better times. The Republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for paper real money, leaving it to permit national banks to expand the volume of paper circulation to pay debts.

The increase in the volume of money since 1896 is an increase of stable money, of gold from Alaska, Colorado, California and from the markets of Europe, Asia and Australia. On this account it has helped to make better times throughout the country. It by no means follows, as Mr. Bryan declares, that an increase in the volume of unstable money, composed of a metal of fluctuating value, would have the same effect. All countries that ever tried the silver basis in modern times were soon drawn of gold and, with the exception of China, they have come back to the gold standard. Japan did so within two years past. Had the United States taken up in 1896 with free silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, it would now be flooded with the white metal and no man would know, when he went to bed at night, what his savings would be worth in the morning. No country can prosper under such financial uncertainty, no matter what its resources may be. It is not, as Mr. Bryan argues, the amount of money in a country that tells, but the amount of good money. The paper bank notes Mr. Bryan speaks of are good because they are redeemable in a coin which is either gold or is exchangeable for gold.

The Republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populist finds himself in agreement with the Democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as soon as possible.

The Republican party has no new currency system. The one it advocates was in force during the two-thirds' payment of the national debt and it will not prevent the payment of the remaining one-third. The only threat of a perpetual debt which this generation has seen came of the Cleveland tariff act—measure for which Mr. Bryan voted—and which, in three years' time increased the national obligations by a quarter of a billion dollars.

The fact that the trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts as long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

The trusts have never got protection from the Republican party. Save such as all business corporations have the right to expect of their government, namely, the reservation of the home market for home manufacturers and the continued stability of money values. Against the traditions of trusts, whether of Republican or Democratic origin, the Republican party has waged unceasing warfare. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted by it; and when the Supreme Court emasculated that statute the party tried to crush criminal trusts by means of a Constitutional amendment which the Democrats in Congress defeated.

Since he (the farmer) sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar.

The farmer tried to sell his surplus in a foreign market during the years of the Democratic tariff but found to his dismay that the foreign producer was underselling him in his own market. Every year he was worse off than the year before. Just as soon as the Dingley tariff was put into force his fortunes began to mend. The revival of home manufacturing enabled the mill workers and all other industrial people to spend more money on creature comforts. They bought of the farmer and the farmer thrived. To be sure he also had good luck abroad owing to the drought in India and the low crop yield of other competing lands on the world's wheat belt; but since these conditions passed away his lot has been improving steadily. Where the farmers of the Middle West were cursing their luck four years ago they are now buying planos and lifting mortgages. Tariff prosperity saved them and it is tariff prosperity they want to keep.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must be longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who till; and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the Army, has no part in any contracts or development of companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the Army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

There is no proposition to have a standing army of 100,000; none at least which commits the Republican party. The present army, with war going on, is not that large and this army will be reduced nearly one-half within a year. But assuming for the sake of argument that the Republican party proposes to recruit 100,000 men, Mr. Bryan's deductions do not follow. He says the segregation of so many men from the ranks of producers means longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who till. On the contrary it means so many vacant jobs for men who want them and are ready to fill them. Where the population of a country increases 4000 per day there are always people on hand to take any work that is offered. A million people may die every year in America and not affect the labor market; then how could the recruitment of 100,000 soldiers do so?

So far as the farmers getting nothing out of the army is concerned, Mr. Bryan knows better. They have to feed it; their sons constitute now, as always, the majority of commissioned officers; and whatever lands the Army annexes adds to the home market which the farmer enjoys. His flour and forage now go to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines in a quantity never before equalled.

But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the Nation of its moral prestige.

The policy of the Republican party is the policy of which the Democratic party boasted in its platform of 1884; a policy Col. Bryan volunteered to assist by force of arms; a policy that is spreading our institutions to the remote parts of the earth. Its ultimate effect will be the erection of popular government in regions that never knew it before.

Carefully analyzed Mr. Bryan's address is a tissue of assumptions and false logic. Great orator as he is, he ought to be a plaything of any well-informed Republican debater in this canvass.

MISTAKEN LENIENCY.

It is a question whether the allies, by not occupying the palaces of the Imperial Clan, do not make a mistake which will weaken the force of the lesson they have tried to teach the Chinese. The latter have a curious originality in explaining away their military defeats—"saving their face" as it is called in the vernacular—and we feel sure that if the allies do not enter the forbidden City the Chinese people will believe that it was from fear of incurring the anger of the sovereign or the gods. The mental attitude of China towards military humiliation was illustrated some years ago by a Mandarin who denied that the English and French troops had invaded the Empire in the early sixties. "Some foreign devils begged permission to see the Emperor," said this high functionary in all seriousness, "and twenty-six of them were brought to the summer palace where he was staying. They approached the Presence on their hands and knees and when they looked up twenty-five were struck dead by what they saw and the remaining one went blind. He said that he and his colleagues had come to ask permission to go to Peking, whereupon the anger of the Emperor burst forth like a great river of fire and burned the summer palace to the ground."

Most Chinamen believe this tale and they will credit an even more fantastic one about the present invasion of the allies stop before they complete their work in the way that seems most impressive to the Mongol mind. This is why certain missionaries propose to level the graves of the Emperors, knowing that the otherwise ghoulish recourse would teach the Chinese a lesson they could not misunderstand or forget. Of course the desecration of tombs cannot be thought of, so the next best thing is to lay the mailed hand on that which the Chinese hold politically sacred. To fly the alien flags from the Imperial palaces; to depose every high officer of State; to administer the local government of Peking as the Japanese did that of the cities they captured in the war of 1894-95—these things could hardly be distorted in such a way as to convey even to the national credulity the idea of Christian defeat. But to

have the foreigners halt, as if timidly, before the "last ditch" and go without the signal triumph which the Chinese themselves, if placed in a similar situation, would assuredly exact, can only lead them to ridicule the allies and thus weaken the effect upon them of the actual victories won.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad denies that it is building ships to carry coal to Europe.

ALL COONS LOOKED ALIKE TO THE MOB

BLUE BLOOD IS COMING

Fast Racing Stock For Honolulu.

ROOKER'S COMMISSIONS

He Will Bring Back Some Good Seeds for Lovers of the Sport of Kings.

Mr. A. F. Rooker, the well known horseman of San Francisco, who has been staying for several months past in Hilo, returned to the Coast on the Australia. Mr. Rooker is engaged in the business of shipping cattle, driving teams, mules and racing stock to these Islands. It will be remembered that he was the importer of Maples, Everett, Watassa, Uncle True, Dixie, Land, Blooming Chance, Billy McCluskey, Virgie A, and several other well known racers. Mr. J. R. Wilson, the proprietor of the Volcano Stables at Hilo, leaves for San Francisco on the Rio de Janeiro, where he will join Mr. Rooker and the two will then proceed up country in search of choice stock for their new blood which is constantly arriving. The prospects of local racing are very good indeed, provided the sport is only kept clean.

McManus, well known here as the former handler of Our Boy and Loups, is doing well in Hilo. The Wilson-Rooker stable, consisting of Billy McCloud, Watassa, Virgie A and Coast Range, General Cronje, and Watassa, has been turned over to him. He has also in his charge a very fast two-year-old pacer named Jasper, the property of Julian Monsarrat, who sent him to "Ma" to be gaited. Mr. Kennedy has turned his horses over to him and he is also looking after Guards Queen, a mare that is coming on remarkably well. Altogether he has quite a nice string.

Mr. Rooker declared himself well satisfied with Monday's racing, but said that Honolulu with its fine track, would have to play second fiddle to Hilo with its little half-mile circuit if interest in the sport was allowed to languish.

The Hilo track is reported to be greatly improved, and is said to be quite fast. A fresh facing of clay and sand has been applied and well watered and packed down. The gradients have also been reduced, particularly on the run in. The center field has been cleaned and leveled and planted with cut sods. It is intended to make an attractive park at the back of the grand stand, and work on the same has already begun.

The Rejected has been sold to Mr. McLennan of Laupahoehoe for \$30.

J. R. Horner of the Kukalau ranch has placed a large order for racing and breeding stock, and intends to patronize the sport still more extensively than in the past.

Uncle True is now in town. George Rodiek of Hilo is going to Europe next month, and has disposed of the hurdle racer, Van Wagner, to Dr. Reed, who is present using him as a hack. Coast Range, late Cronje, and Watassa are reported to have been completely cured of their "legs," and Mr. Rooker entertains a very good opinion of the former animal.

A meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association will be held next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Hawaiian Hotel, to arrange for a race meeting for November 16th.

Manulei and Mystery have been matched at three-eighths of a mile for \$100 a side; each must carry 140 pounds.

A three-cornered race is being talked of between Dan McCarthy, Mongoose and Walter P.

Mr. L. H. Dee's many friends will regret to hear that he was rather severely kicked yesterday afternoon by his horse Albert M., while looking him over at the track.

Mr. L. H. Dee wants to see a three-cornered race a month hence between Mongoose, Dan McCarthy and Artie W. He says that he will put up \$100 and take Captain Soule's horse, only he must know quick if it is to be.

The Board of Health's last load of paraphernalia was removed yesterday morning from the Judiciary to the Kapuawa building. A carbine, a shotgun, a revolver and some old records were among the things turned out. Dr. Pratt casually picked up the marriage license book of the fifties. It exhibits licenses to whites, natives, Chinese and Polynesians. In turning over the leaves the licenses of several couples now living and recently departed, or divided by death, were found. Among those surviving now are Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter. Dr. Pratt saw his own father-in-law's license. No doubt many historical nuggets lie in the heaps of musty records.

T. W. Hobron, who sailed the Dewey in the recent race with the La Paloma to Lahaina and return, wishes it known that he made no comments on the seamanship of the crew of the La Paloma, nor on the speed of the boat. Mr. Hobron, like the gallant yachtsman he is, attributes his winning the race to the good luck that accompanied the Dewey, and not to any superiority of sailing knowledge. A wrong impression was created by statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Hobron which he did not make. Those who know his modest disposition could not credit any boastful speeches on his part. The fact was that there was considerable joking and laughing at the finish of the yachts, and the words of others were attributed to him.

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

During

Necessity Knows No Law.

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—“My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit.” James F. Thompson, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
TEN CENTS A BOTTLE
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the non-irritating and only extract to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. J. Wilhelmi of Honolulu is registered at the Occidental in San Francisco. Judge Stillman went to Hawaii on Tuesday, and may not return for some time.

A. R. Cutha, late of Yale, will enter the law offices of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan.

Among the visitors to the Solace yesterday was Mrs. Dole, who distributed flowers and fruits among the sick.

H. J. Nolte, the restaurateur, left on a two months' visit to the Coast on the Australia. It is his first trip away from the Islands in nearly a score of years.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p.m. touching at Lanaiha, Maalaea Bay, Kiholo, Makaha, Kawihae, Mahukona, Lanipohoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a.m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Sunday evenings.

Will call at Nuuanu Kaiupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kataapapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITH-OUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may

THE PERILS OF CHINA

Missionary Chalfant's
Experience.

REV. E. W. THWING'S FRIEND

He Writes of the Narrow Escape
of Himself and Party
at Fangtze.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, the well known worker among the Chinese here, has learned with much satisfaction of the safety of many of his friends in China. He said, "I have been concerned as to the position of Rev. Frank H. Chalfant who went to China with me first in 1887. He was living at Weihaiwei in the Shantung province. The entire mission was destroyed, hospital, schools and missionary homes. It was a most trying and exciting time."

Mr. Chalfant himself tells this thrilling story in a letter which he writes under date of June 27, from Fangtze, which is nine miles south of Weihaiwei, where he found refuge at some German coal mines. His says in part:

You shall have received the news by cable from Che Foo under date of yesterday that Weihaiwei is a ruin, and that all the missionaries escaped. The compound was burned and looted at 8 p.m. on Monday, June 25. On June 26 I was to have escorted my wife and Mrs. Crossett and my nine-year-old son Ned from Tsingtau back to Weihaiwei. On the eve of starting came the news of the bombardment at Tien-Tsin and the fight at the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho (river). This caused us to decide it unadvisable to take the women to the interior, so I returned myself on the 19th in company with a German engineer, Mr. Axt, who was coming to this place (Fangtze). Reaching Weihaiwei on the evening of June 21 I found the following persons at home: Mr. and Mrs. Fitch and their two children, Mrs. Fariss and her three children, Dr. Edna Parks and my little daughter, Margaret. The absent ones were Dr. Fariss and son, David, at Shanghai; Miss Boughton, away examining her schools, and Miss Hawes, fifty miles distant teaching a class of women. Those of us at the station decided it was expedient to leave. Mr. Fitch volunteered to escort the women and children then on the place, leaving on Saturday. The plan was to go direct to Tsingtau one hundred miles.

At that date no alarming telegrams nor other messages had reached Weihaiwei other than the news brought by me. At 10 o'clock on Friday a special messenger came from Mr. Cornwell, who was in charge of a ship sent by our efficient comrade, Mr. Fowler, to the junk port of Yang-Kiao-Kau, fifty miles northeast of Weihaiwei. This message urged the immediate coming of our people to the steamer. We decided the first party should go there, and they started on Saturday at 9 a.m. Meanwhile we had dispatched special couriers to recall the Misses Boughton and Hawes, and I remained alone to escort these women and to attend to the thousand and one emergencies likely to arise.

On Saturday Miss Boughton arrived, and on Sunday we had the usual Chinese service—fated to be our last at Weihaiwei for many a day. At daylight on Monday Miss Hawes came, having travelled all night. We three then worked hard to pack the most valuable small belongings, and to provide for the various departments of our large mission plant. The schools—"boys' and girls'" high schools—had already been dismissed (a thing most providential). We sent away the few remaining school girls to their homes—these had stayed over for the vacation. By this time ugly rumors were afloat, and our Christians and helpers advised us to leave. This was consoling, for usually they are very averse to the foreigners all leaving. At 4 p.m. one of our native porters Li Ping Li came with a cart to take away some goods of his own and others. While loading the cart an unruly crowd pushed in at our gate. The gate-man sent for me, saying he could not restrain them. I took a cane and went up, supposing I could get them to be gone.

By that time they had attacked our wall and smashed the tile work or coping thereon. I drove them away—they were mostly small boys—and held the gateway till Mr. Li's cart went out. At once they attacked the cart, and in a moment stole everything in it. I could do nothing outside, and so shut the large gate against the mob's return.

Meanwhile, seeing the sudden turn in affairs, I had dispatched a letter to the Yamen asking for a few soldiers to protect the place. Returning to our houses, I advised the women to go to my house, as the most secure, and wait for me. I ran back to find the dispensary windows smashed and a howling mob on the higher ground to the northwest storming the place with bricks and tiles. I ran back, took from the safe tael 10 of sycce and 50 in Mexicanas, as provision against flight, locked the safe and returned to try to keep back the mob till help should come from Yamen. The lives of many depended upon keeping back the mob. I ran forward amid shower of bricks and tiles, and at twenty paces warned them back. They jeered at me. A brick hit my foot, slightly injuring but not disabling the defending garrison. The mob fell back, and just then a cavalryman appeared brandishing his gun. He was from the Yamen. I saluted him cordially and asked him to help. I then opened the wicket gate and our large gate (only large enough for one person to enter) and ran out to the northwest corner of the compound, whence the mob had withdrawn. The horseman started around the compound, presumably to see if there was an attack on the other side. He never again appeared, and soon the crowd, cowed for the while by the arrival of the soldier, began to hoot at me and say the Yamen would not help. I feared the man had returned, and my fears were correct. I afterward learned that he had not been sent out to help, but was casually returning from other business.

It was now about 7 p.m., and being at time of longest day the sun was still high. My hope and prayer then was to keep back the mob until sunset, so that we could escape under cover of darkness. I took up my position at the corner of the compound outside. They stood still, and soon said, "Let's scatter." They were undecided what to do, and at this point the presence of one soldier from the Yamen would have averted the calamity. No human help came. I stood my ground quietly and waited. They said, "Move forward." A few started toward me, but

they slunk back. At 7:45 they made an onset. Some had crept along the bank of the stream near our place and emerged behind me. I saw my disadvantage, and warned those to the northwest to halt. They came on, yelling and throwing stones. I ran for the gate amid a fusillade of missiles. There was no question but that they intended to kill me. I got in safety, slammed and barred the gate, and ran up the street, to find the mob had broken in our unused south gate and were swarming up the street.

Going in at Miss Boughton's gate and around by the east private pathway, I joined our women. We barricaded doors and windows with furniture and closed the large sliding doors between the dining room and sitting room and went upstairs. Our servants and several Chinese women were with us. It was now 8 o'clock, the exact hour we had previously set for a community prayer meeting for the safety of our Christians. We had a few short, earnest prayers, then the cry was raised by the Chinese women. "The chapel is on fire!" I knew the time had come to run for it. Going downstairs we found the front yard free from the mob, but could hear the crash of windows in the rear of the house. Here a most remarkable thing came to light, which saved our lives. I had a short ladder carried to my front porch for the purpose of getting up to inspect the roof of my porch, which had been leaking. Hastily placing this ladder on the wall we climb over, and all got out. Everywhere else the rioters were doing their nefarious work except in my front yard. The chapel, Miss Boughton's house and other buildings were burning fiercely, and the mob was busy piling fuel on the front porch of the woman's home just next to my house. Only one man saw us, and crying "The devils are escaping kill!" he threw a brick, which passed over our heads. No rioters were outside at that point, though many were not far distant who might have followed us.

We quietly walked through fields to Li-Kia-Chwang, a friendly village, and thence turned south. It was growing dark. Three Chinese servants were with us, besides two non-Christian men who often act as barrowmen for us, and at this crisis proved loyal to us. The Christian women took refuge in Li-Kia-Chwang. Miss Boughton, Miss Hawes, myself and the few men walked on. Miss Boughton had picked up a hammer, which was our only weapon left. I ought to say that during the two hours while withstanding the mob I had not the least fear. This was doubtless due to the incessant prayer for me by our young women and Christians. Their party was most noble, for it was easier to be out facing the mob than inside under suspense. They did not know but that I had been killed. Leaving the road, we took to the fields, and directed our way to the German milies, nine English miles away. Oh, the relief we enjoyed—the God sent darkness, the companionship of faithful Chinese friends! With the burning buildings behind us and the stars above, we easily kept our direction. We avoided all villages, and dropped on the ground at sound of footsteps, not from fear, but from strategy. We did not want the people to know where we had gone. At midnight we arrived at this safe retreat, and were cordially welcomed by Mr. Braumuller and his stalwart colleagues. They happened to be up, and at once prepared us a meal. We saved from our ruined homes a cheap suit of clothes on our backs (mine were cheap and soiled Chinese clothes, for I had been packing boxes), the little silver I procured for emergencies, the value of \$2 in gold banknotes which Miss Hawes happened to have in her pocket and one hammer! These are now the worldly possessions of us three, but we do not care a cent!

Hawaii's Possibilities.

In the window of T. W. Hobson's drug store is shown a magnificent bunch of grapes grown on the grounds of E. A. Mott-Smith in Nuuanu Valley. The bunch weighs five pounds and is of a beautiful color. Passersby look with admiration at the grapes and to strangers they are a speaking advertisement for Hawaii's possibilities.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The population of New Orleans, as announced by the Census Bureau to-day, is 287,104, an increase of 31,038, or 23.39 per cent. The population of Kansas City, Kans., is 51,418, against 38,316 in 1890, an increase of 13,102, or 34.19 per cent.

The population of Newark, N. J., is 246,070, as against 181,830 for 1890, an increase of 64,240 or 35.33 per cent.

The population of Allegheny City,

Pa., is 129,806, as against 105,287 in 1890, an increase of 24,619, or 23.37 per cent.

The population of Kansas City is 157,752, an increase of 31,038, or 23.39 per cent. The population of Kansas City, Kans., is 51,418, against 38,316 in 1890, an increase of 13,102, or 34.19 per cent.

The population of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., is 821,616, against 238,617 in 1890. This is an increase of 89,999, or 34.78 per cent.

PAUL JARRETT IS SHY OF BLACK CATS.

MR. WALL COACHING THE JUNIORS. (CAPT. JACK ON PIER)

BOBBIE GETTING INTO CONDITION.

HOW WALCOTT DREAMS.

JAROLD.

MR. LEE COACHING THE JUNIORS. (CAPT. JACK ON PIER)

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ORIUM IN A NUTSHELL

Question of An Original Container.

LAW OF SEARCH WARRANTS

Interesting Legal Points Elucidated by Judge Humphreys in Ah Chong Case.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

What is an original container for opium or for any other importation upon which duties must be paid? The question came up in the Circuit Court before Judge Humphreys yesterday during the progress of the prosecution of Ah Chong, charged with selling opium. It was a jury trial upon which the following jurors sat:

Chas. N. Rose, Eugene P. Sullivan, E. S. Curtis, Wm. M. Graham, George E. Smithies, R. A. Dexter, F. H. Armstrong, F. W. Munro, E. Oscar White, John H. Schnack, Jacob Lando, and Geo. S. Wells, Assistant Attorney-General Robbins for prosecution; Roberson & Wilder and J. T. De Bois for defendant.

The evidence of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for the prosecution was to the effect that he had made a raid upon the house of Ah Chong on Liliha street several months since, but without the formality of a search warrant. He had brought away from the house several articles to be used as evidence against the defendant, including the opium preparation, pipes and other paraphernalia incidental to an opium smoker's outfit.

Officer Hanrahan who was to have been placed on the stand to show that he had seen the defendant in the house at the time of the raid, was denied the privilege. Judge Humphreys in ruling upon the evidence called attention to United States statutes, 116, page 629. Under the authority cited Judge Humphreys stated in effect that articles obtained in a room, such as was intended to be produced by the prosecution, were not admissible as they were not taken under the authority granted by a search warrant.

"We have a law which provides how search warrants may be issued to police officers," said Judge Humphreys, "and they are the last officers or the last persons who should go around breaking into people's houses without search warrants. Nobody's rights of liberty are safe if that may be done."

The authority upon which the Judge based his ruling is found in the syllabus as follows:

Search and seizure of a man's private papers to be used in evidence for the purpose of convicting him of a crime, recovering a penalty, or for forfeiting his property, is totally different from the search and seizure of stolen goods, suitable articles on which the duties have not been paid, and the like, which rightfully belong to the custody of the day.

The seizure or compulsory production of a man's private papers to be used in evidence against himself is equivalent to compelling him to be a witness against himself, and in the prosecution of a crime, penalty of forfeiture, is equally within the prohibition of the 8th amendment.

The question of the right to sell imported opium if in the original packages was brought out at the close of the trial before the arguments were presented. The opium which caused the trouble of Ah Chong was a small quantity which had been placed in the empty shell of a lichee nut. Judge Humphreys stated that under certain circumstances the lichee nut might be called an original container as he knew of instances where opium had been brought into Hawaii in shoes, in vegetables, in kerosene oil cans, etc. Attorney General Dole in reply thought it inconceivable that a lichee nutshell was the original container for opium, and it was beyond the bounds of common sense that a single lichee nutshell was the original container. The sale of liquor as the sale of opium was within police power if not contained in the original package. There was the same right to prohibit the sale of liquor and the sale of opium or anything else of like character which a State would have unless Congress, which is omnipotent, forbids it. Judge Humphreys interrupted by stating that a State cannot prohibit the sale of an article which Congress has allowed.

Mr. Dole continued with the remark that in certain states the sale of intoxicating liquors is absolutely prohibited except in the original packages. He considered the case one in which the burden rested upon the defendant to prove that the opium involved in the present case was contained in the original package of importation.

LILIOUKALANI ANSWERS WILLSON.

Lilioukalani Doran has filed a demurrer to the bill of injunction brought against her by Charles B. Willson, in which the latter seeks to prevent the plaintiff from ejecting him from certain premises on Young and Pililaau streets. She sets forth that the said plaintiff has not in and by his said bill, made or stated such a cause as does or ought to entitle him to any such relief as is thereby sought and prayed for from or against this defendant. That neither the commissioner's docket nor the declaration of trust in said bill nor any copy or copies thereof, are attached to or made part of said bill.

That neither the premises or agreements alleged in said bill, and of which the plaintiff by said bill seeks to the benefit, nor any memorandum or note thereof was ever reduced to writing or signed by defendant or any person authorized thereto, within the meaning of the statute for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.

That said bill is uncertain, inconsistent and unintelligible, in that it is not made to appear upon which of the

several alleged premises of the defendant, polis, as a ground of the relief prayed.

Lilioukalani asks that the bill against her may be dismissed.

GUARDIAN FOR ESTATE.

J. M. Peenahale, representing himself to be the father of William Maunuloh and Annie Wailau, who are aged respectively five and seven years, has petitioned to Judge Humphreys to be appointed their guardian. By his attorney, Kinney, Balou & McClellan, he makes the above representation, and further, that he is the grandfather of the following minors: Emilia, aged ten years; Kihelu, aged five years, and Keikiwau, aged four years. The mother of the last minors being dead and their father, Paul Keaula, consenting to the petition. The minors have property and estate in their own right within the jurisdiction of the court, consisting of that certain piece of land situated at Kawaloa, Hana, Maui, in Royal Patent 3,65 containing 25% acres; land described in Royal Patent 4,931 to Kaahina, situated at Kawaakapuna, containing an area of 1.63 acres; land described in grant number 1,913 to Ahuna and Kekolu, situated at Papahawaha-hana, an area of 65 acres.

JUDGMENT FOR RAWLINS.

Judge Humphreys having heard the parties in the ejectment suit of T. W. Rawlins vs. Maraea K. Harbottle and William Harbottle, yesterday fixed judgment in favor of the plaintiff. By the terms of the judgment plaintiff is entitled to recover of the defendants the land involved in the suit and the costs of the action. The property is described in Royal Patent 1,09, L. C. A. 513.

AMENDED MASTER'S REPORT.

An amended report of master and referees on the accounts of administrators bonus not has been filed by Frank E. Thompson in the matter of the estate of Joseph Gomes, deceased.

The master states that at the hearing of the master, on August 24, J. A. Magooon, the administrator, stated the accounts had been passed upon by a master. Mr. Magooon later informed him that he was in error. In order to avoid the delay incident to a new reference he has examined the accounts, checked over the vouchers and commissions, and found them correct, rendering a balance still undistributed, of \$2,505.62.

PLANTATION SUIT DEFREE.

In the equity suit of the Waialua Sugar Co., Ltd., vs. the Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Judge Humphreys has filed in the Circuit Court a decree sustaining defendant's plea in abatement and ordered all proceedings stopped until the title to the H. O. lands involved shall have been settled. The lands in question were made the subject of a suit on the part of the plaintiff. They claimed they had a lease on the property and that it was in possession of the Waialua Plantation Company. A suit was also instituted against the H. O. by the defendants to perfect their right to a lease of the property which they ever had been incorporated into the Waialua Plantation estate. After hearing arguments of counsel for plaintiff and for defendant, the court says:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendant's plea in abatement be allowed; and that all further proceedings in said cause be suspended until the plaintiff's title is settled. The first thing he noticed was that when he set out to walk a furlong distance which he would have done once with a kit of tools on his back without minding it, I say, when he set out to tramp this, he found his legs were weak; and he often had to stop for breath. And he kept on getting worse. Such a state of things was almost as bad for a carpenter as it would have been for a postman. Both these vocations demand good legs, and good wind.

"On being consulted, the doctor said:

"Mr. Wilson, your heart is so weak it can scarcely pump the blood through your body, and your whole system is out of order. There is no chance of your getting sound again, and the sooner you lay aside your hammer and saws the longer you are likely to live."

"These were plain words, to be sure, but not words which a patient would feel like paying out money to listen to. All the same friend Wilson did as the doctor said, because he had no choice. He couldn't work, and so naturally he didn't. His chisel grew dull, but not soulfull as their owner. He left off making chips and shavings, and went in for drugs and regrets—a bad landslide for him.

After about half a year of this sort of thing, Mr. Wilson made up his mind to find out for himself if he was in fact so poor a stick of human timber as the medical man had declared him to be; hence the experimental walk in the garden already described. For six months more he was like a ship in a dry dock, of no use to himself or anybody else. The doctor had measured up the carpenter's complaint to an eighth of an inch, but as for curing it, why, that he made no pretence of doing.

"About this time," says Mr. Wilson in a letter dated September 22, 1899, "Mr. Frank Percival Peacock of Manning street, South Brisbane, urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup; he said he was sure it would help me. I didn't think so, but I tried it. To my surprise and delight, it enabled me to get about in three weeks, and in six weeks I went back to work, and have had splendid health ever since."

"As I am 61 years old, it wasn't the rebound of youthful elasticity, that saved me; it was Mother Seigel's Syrup, and nothing else. I am known to nearly all the people of this neighborhood, who can vouch for the truth of this statement."—H. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's ailment was of the digestion—the heart and lung trouble being functional symptoms of that.

When the stomach was made right he picked up his saw.

MORE ARE NATURALIZED.

In Judge Estee's court, yesterday the following cases were admitted to citizenship: Joe Andrade, Portugal; G. H. Schell, Germany; H. A. Zerbe, Germany; John A. Lucas, Austria; Capt. William J. Weir, Ireland.

C. L. Marx was also admitted to practice in the United States court.

BARK EMPIRE CASE AGAIN.

The case of Christian Oeding et al. vs. bark Empire, was on in Judge Estee's court yesterday morning. Davis & Gear, proctors for the libellant, read an order to show cause why the bondsmen who gave orders for the release of the vessel should not pay the amount of the decree. Kinney, Balou & McClellan, attorneys for the libellant, had already filed a notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, together with a bond covering the costs. It was argued by them that if the Judge allowed this motion of Davis & Gear the appellate court would not consider the case at all because it would have been a case where the sellers had already sued for their pay. He argued that the Judge should not allow an execution to go out against the bondsmen. Judge Estee took the case under advisement, and will render a decision at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

ICHI ASSAULT CASE.

Slightly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the cases of Ichi Kugich and Ichi Hangro, brothers, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, to wit, a knife, was brought before Judge Humphreys. The row in which the weapon

was alleged to have been used was at the time ago, in which a Japanese who came to their house was badly used up. At the time of the affair the defendant put in a plea of self-defense.

Miss Callie J. Harrison, an Japanese interpreter being absent on Kauai, Miss. Harrison had been a resident of Japan for many years and speaks the language fluently. Her interpretation was satisfactory to all concerned yesterday, and it was stated that the lady was prompt and insisive in her questioning of the witnesses and rendering the replies into English, to an extent rarely heard in the local courts.

The case will be heard again this morning.

MAUI LAND LEASED.

Enos and Other Graziers Rent Big Acreage From Government.

For a yearly rental of \$3,010, A. Enos and associates have secured the lease of 25,000 acres of government land on Maui, on the southern side of Haleakala, for a period of five years. The entire tract is fine grazing land and for that reason the large rental to be paid is considered a good investment. The company now owns over 3,000 head of cattle. Enos has held the land practically under lease for fifteen or more years and knows what kind of a bargain he has entered into. The Government reserves the right to take up whatever land it needs at any time during the period of the lease. The entire tract is located in the district of Kauhinau.

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TELEGRAPH NOTES.

California labor unions are defied by the mill owners.

Yapquis are suing for peace and wages to retain their property and go back on the reservation.

One hundred and eighty-seven inmates of St. Michael's Cape Nome cable is aboard the Ortza.

Rear Admiral Miller gave a reception and dance to the officers of the Navy Yard, at Mare Island.

Miss Nancy Lester, who has been visiting her sister, Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, has returned.

The National Afro-American Press Association opened on August 17, with over fifty delegates in attendance.

Senator Clark of Montana paid \$1,000.00 for the controlling interest in the Terminal Railway Company at Los Angeles.

Col. George Stone, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of California, reports a good outlook in the south.

A new experiment in street signs will be tried in San Francisco. The Merchants' Association will place names on the sidewalks.

British colored subjects were injured in the recent race rioting in New York.

The sixteen men claimed to have

been beaten in the West Indies.

One assaying \$13,000 to the ton has been taken out of the Stocks and Harbors group of mines in the Bohemia

District of Oregon.

United States transport Loxton arrived to Seattle August 28, from Nome,

Alaska, with 220 passengers, two-thirds of whom were descendants.

Ex-Senator White of California re-

ceived the endorsement of his name for

Congress by the Democrats of Los Angeles.

Says he is not a candidate.

At the second day's racing of the

York August meeting, the great Ebor

handicap plate of \$1,000 sovereigns was

run by Lord Beresford's "H. II.", ridden

by J. Illett.

That sold bill is uncertain, incoher-

ent, and

SUNDAY LAW ENFORCED

A Dozen Offenders Are Arrested.

TWO FOR SELLING CIGARS

High Sheriff Brown Revives an Old Statute and Makes a Big Haul.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Sec. 317. All labor on Sunday is forbidden excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is needful for the good order, health, or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disasters, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of, or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study. Provided, however, that on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning, barber shops may be kept open and fresh meat and fresh fish may be sold and delivered; that until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon milks may be delivered, and cattle, sheep swine, may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be served to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port on that day, that the railroad on Sunday may carry passengers to connect with the steamers, and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shoreboats may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted as far as possible so as not to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Sec. 319. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 317 shall on conviction, be fined not over \$50 or be imprisoned not over 30 days.

Sec. 320. No keeper of a victualing house, restaurant or coffee shop shall keep his house, restaurant or coffee shop open after 7 o'clock on Sabbath afternoons.

High Sheriff Brown, under the authority of the above sections of the Penal Laws of Hawaii, yesterday arrested a dozen offenders against the Sabbath law. The list of those who were taken to the police station yesterday for offenses alleged to have been committed on last Sunday includes nine Orientals and two whites: David Lawrence who sells cigars on Fort street; and Mr. Fitzpatrick who does the same on the same street, are the white men; and the Orientals are Mow Sing, Mrs. L. Ah Chong, Mrs. Morimoto, Ah Kwei, Y. Nakata, W. Tai Yow, You Kong, Lee Lim and Tai Kee. Mrs. Morimoto has a barber shop and store on King street and it is alleged that she did on the 2nd day of September, "said day being the Sabbath day, perform certain labor, the same not being a work of necessity or mercy, to wit: by keeping open a certain store and barber shop on King street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and selling goods therefrom to the public, etc., etc." Mrs. L. Ah Chung is guilty of the same offense as Mrs. Morimoto, according to the police. The other Orientals are included in the same category.

Those who are accused of breaking the Sabbath laws were compelled to put up bail at the police station to obtain their liberty.

WAIALUA COMPANY TO GET THE WATER

Supply in Forests Back of Waialua to be Made Use of by it in the Future.

The Waialua Agricultural Company has practically received a decision from the Government in regard to the water supply in the forests back of Waialua. Yesterday Governor Dole sanctioned the granting of the water rights in the forests to the Waialua Company as against the Waialua Company. It was a bad day for the latter plantation for in the Circuit Court a land decision was given for their opponents, who happened to be the Waialua Agricultural Company also.

The question of the water rights began some time ago when A. E. Nichols and John Emmeluth made application for the water rights and agreed if the deal was consummated to fence the forests whence the water supply came and protect it. The Governor, however, had already received a similar application from the Waialua Agricultural Company. A third application had also been on file from the colonists of the Waialua California colony. The proposition of the Waialua Agricultural Company had a provision that in the event of its being granted the water right the company would furnish water for the colonists at a reasonable rate, although in the application the rates were not given.

The colonists' interests were taken into consideration in deciding upon this question and under the proposition of the Waialua Company they would be protected. The entire question of the water rights was gone over in the Governor's council yesterday morning, and had the schedule of rates for the Waialua colonists been appended the grant would probably have been made.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

Maud Si is again a winner.

The British forces at Peking are short of food. The situation is extremely critical in Yantze Valley.

A mob burned the Japanese Buddhist temple at Amoy.

Street fighting breaks out intermittently in Peking.

Washington will oppose to the last the partition of China.

Four Yamén pro-foreign ministers were beheaded during the siege.

Gen. Chaffee is arranging for a winter's stay in Peking for 16,000 men.

The report of declaration of war on China is discredited at Washington.

American soldiers now on their way to China will be diverted to Manila.

There is no truth in the report that any power has declared war on China.

The Japanese are reported to have entered the Imperial Palace at Peking.

A diligent search is being made for Prince Tuan, leader of the insurgents.

The American ship Maine arrived at Hongkong Aug. 25 from Southampton.

Tien-tsin may suffer a famine, as there is but a month's food supply left.

On Sunday, August 19, the Allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-tsin.

The Chinese court is now stationed at Pao-Ting-Fu, 80 miles south of Peking.

The French Government is declared to be in harmony with the United States.

The 1st United States Cavalry has been diverted to Manila from Kobe, Japan.

Converts in Northern China successfully defended themselves against the Boxers.

Conger cables that North China Christians surviving the slaughter are destitute.

The cruiser New Orleans is reported to have arrived at Wusung, the port of Shanghai.

The gunboat Castine has been ordered to Amoy, China, to report on conditions there.

Princess Marguerite of Orleans will go with her husband, Col. de MacMahon, to China.

Conger reports that the commanders of the Allies decided not to enter the Imperial Palace.

On Aug. 25, forty Americans under command of United States troops left Peking for Tien-tsin.

Germany, America, and Japan decline to enter into negotiations for peace with the Chinese.

Messages from Tien-tsin report serious mortality among the American horses, owing to the heat.

Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to cause disarmament of Boxers in order to pave the way for peace.

The great wall that surrounds Peking is of solid masonry, lifted fifty feet above the level of the city.

Captain Gaussin of the Bengal Cavalry saved an American trooper while under heavy fire at Tien-tsin.

Siege batteries are not needed in China for the American forces, Chaffee adds.

Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, cabled to the Navy Department here under date of Aug. 28, that a council of the admirals notified the foreign legations at Peking that it was decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations between the powers and China.

Li Hung Chang has received word that the allies entered Peking easily, because the troops of General Tung

respondent of the Daily Express, Earl Li, recognizing the futility of an attempt to drive the foreigners from China, now professes conversion to reform principles.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on Aug. 17.

They were then searching for Prince Tuan. Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The Emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

All the dispatches point to the fact that, when the latest message reaching London left Peking, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future actions, all awaiting instructions from their governments. The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien-tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are underway.

General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates, as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Delayed advices to Reuter, dated Peking, August 14th, reiterate the statements regarding the treachery of the Chinese on the night before the relief.

They had informed the members of the legations that orders had been issued to cease firing. This was followed by a desperate attack, and it was only the welcome sound of the cannon of the relieving force in the morning that renewed the courage of the foreigners.

The correspondent adds: "The Chinese admit having lost 3000 in the various attacks upon the legations. Our rations dwindled to one pound a day, consisting of horseflesh and rice. When the American detachment attacked, the whole Chinese force concentrated against them, leaving the Sha-Hu gate unwatched, whereupon the British entered there without the loss of a man."

The Hankow uprising is said not to be due to Boxers, but a plot of Reformers against the Peking Government.

It is officially reported that the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. M. Knoblauch, was slightly wounded during the siege.

The Government is in direct daily communication with Conger. The President has sent a message of congratulation to him.

German soldiers say that during the Tien-tsin fight the Russians murdered every Chinese they met without regard to age or sex.

It is reported the Chinese Dowager

Empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in Tientsin Fu, Shensi province, 240 miles west of Peking.

McCalla's report on the first relief expedition praises Admiral Seymour and suggests that various foreign officers be granted medals for aiding Americans in action.

Consul Fowler at Chefoo reports that the Japanese say the Chinese Emperor and Empress left Peking August 14th, their supposed destination being Tai Yuen Fu, Shensi.

Three Russians, two Japanese, one

British and one American battalion

searched the Imperial Park, south of Peking, for Boxers. One Chinese scout was found and killed.

Shanghai advices of Aug. 24 announce the receipt there of a Chinese official dispatch asserting that Emperor Kwang Hsu has been found and rescued by the Japanese.

A Peking dispatch of August 16th says: The Pei Tang Cathedral, north of the city, which was garrisoned by thirty French and ten Italian blue-jackets, and which had no communication with the other foreigners during the progress of the siege, has been relieved by the Japanese and British. The defense of this church was most heroic.

A Chinese telegram from Siam Fu says that Prince Tuan has been captured by a detachment of the allies.

Other Chinese messages record the formation of a provisional government in Peking by the allies, but this appears to be a purely military measure and merely an elaboration of the scheme for dividing the city into sections for police purposes.

A cable of the 25th to the N. Y. Herald says Emperor Kwang Hsu left Peking on Aug. 15, but was captured by Japanese troops on the road to Hsian Fui. He is now in captivity.

Gen. Chaffee has offered escort to Tien-tsin to Baroness Von Ketteler, widow of the murdered German Minister to China. She will also be given American transportation to Nagasaki.

The Italian foreign policy may be placed under the control of the German Kaiser, as a result of Hünibert's death.

The Government is said to be ready to follow the lead of Germany in Chinese affairs.

Berlin learns that there has been further fighting west of Tien-tsin, which creates the impression that the province of Peking must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

Describing the engagement west of

Tien-tsin, August 8th, a special dispatch says: The Sixth United States Cavalry worked with drill like precision in the hand to hand fighting and the Chinese only escaped through the bungling of General Dorward.

A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, dated August 23rd, says eight survivors of the fourteen English missionaries who started together from Hankow have reached Hankow after suffering frightful barbarities.

A Japanese soldier at Tien-tsin became a martyr by deliberately going up to the city gates and applying a match to the gun cotton laid to blow them up, after the wires refused to work. Japan rejoices over the laurels her troops are receiving in China.

St. Petersburg dispatched an announcement of good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mardon was captured August 18th, with trifling Russian losses, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, 700 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 4.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Frimer, 5 days and 24 hours from San Francisco.

Thursday, September 6.

Sam. Moul Parker, from Hawaii, U. S. A. to Belgian King, Weiss, from San Francisco, August 25, en route to Manila.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 4.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, fortree, for Nau-

mekan and Kokuhukure.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Na-

wiliwili, Kekoa, Eelele and Walmea.

Gas. schr. Surprise, Wharrel, for Na-

wiliwili, Kekoa, Eelele, Haapepe, Makau-

ali, Walmea and Kokuhukure.

Sime. Motoku, Napanu, for Kauakakal-

Agoa, Hunsford, for San Fran-

cisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Meshier, for Walmea,

Makauweli and Kihau.

S. S. Australia, Lawless, for San Fran-

cisco.

Stmr. Kuhn, Clarke, for Kilo and way

ports.

Wednesday, September 5.

Stmr. Channing, Macdonald, for Kahau-

eki and way ports.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for

China and Japan.

Stmr. Nease, Wyman, for Lahaina, Ho-

mekan and Kokuhukure.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, for Nawiliwili

and Hanamaulu.

Stmr. James Mackie, Tullett, for Kapan.

Stmr. Nellie, Thompson, for Amahola.

Stmr. Anna Lou, Simerson, for Laha-

na, Molokai, Kona and Kau.

Thursday, September 6.

T. S. N. V. Salter, Winsor, for San

Francisco.

Stmr. Alabata Hou, McAllister, for Ka-

lau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per lark S. C. Al-

den, Sept. 4—E. Tchumi, J. Tabra, Wm.

King, Rev. R. Clarke, Pauline Hartfield,

Miss C. F. Panabaker, Miss Clara J.

Nutton, Miss M. A. King, Mrs. J. M.

Whitney and child.

Departures.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall,

Sept. 4—W. H. Rice, A. H. Rice, Miss

Maniford, Miss Emma South, J. A. Hogg,

J. A. Alexander, J. C. Davis, Miss L.

Deverill, George Steurgeon, E. Rice, Dr.

Maxwell, Miss G. Farmer, C. Plier, P.

Naone, C. E. Stafford, Mrs. N. Kahauhe-

lio, Miss Bush, A. M. Brown, Li Chang,

C. Achong, A. G. Correa, M. Wadd, Judge

Little, C. A. Doyle, James H. Hakuleo, C.

Ackerman, Charles Creighton, H. Kihia,

G. L. Bigelow.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kih-

au, Sept. 4—L. Simon, W. D. Potter,

Miss J. Deyo, Mrs. L. A. Deyo, Miss Nel-

lye Cooke, Miss B. Macy, Miss M. Burton,

Miss A. Winter, W. A. Burkhader, C.

C. Kennedy, Miss S. Oso, Miss Pillan

Jones, W. D. Adams, C. E. Stafford, Dr.

L. Myer, George W. Stadler, E. Deharnis,

A. E. Bissel, A. Fernandez and wife, C. K.

Victor, Brother Lawrence, D. P. Kapewa,

W. W. Thayer, R. Horner and wife, Miss

A. Blacow, J. Mikens and wife, A. Fer-

andez, Jr., and wife, How Fo, Chong

Lee Young, Alexander Colquhoun, Miss

Alice Cords, Mrs. M. G. Deacon, Miss A.

Adina, Miss E. Atkins, Mrs. Hussey, A.

Hussey, Miss Emma Bierman, Miss E.

Wolf, W. A. Wall, George Toombs, A.

W. W. Howe, George B. Schrader, W. H.

Cornwall, R. D. Silliman, Mrs. H. S. Pratt,

Mrs. W. H. Patton, Mrs. George D. Schra-

der, Miss M. Brown, S. A. Huntington,

wife and two children, Judge A. W. Carter,

Miss Rathbun, Mrs. H. A. Gorlaach

and child, Mrs. B. E. McCall, Miss E. F.

Griggs, C. R. Frazier, J. R. Highly, Miss

M. K. Rose, J. W. Sanderson.

For Maui and way ports, per stmr. Ma-

ui, Sept. 5—Geo. Ekuau, Mrs. Kau-

ai, Aloha, W. A. McKinay and wife, R.

E. Kelly and wife, Thos. N. Hane and

wife, Rev. J. Kekip, R. Makahalua, Ma-

ka, Krewes, Rose Aloha, Isaac Iiholi and

wife, Mrs. S. P. Kamauha, Miss L. A.

Wong Kong, Mr. Rosene, Mr. Phillips,

Mrs. Hasselback, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Lau-

ne, Falt, Mrs. Firman, Miss Ella Duddil,

Miss L. P. Napua, Mrs. E. Langham,

Dr. C. B. Wood, wife, two children and

nurse, Mrs. S. Sherman, Mrs. M. Atcher-

Y, nurse and child, H. W. Griswold, J.

A. Rodanet Templeton, John Wies, Jas.

Upchurch, Joe Kalanoe, G. K. Wilder,

Mrs. Kuhelih, M. Guerrero, wife and

two children, Wm. White and wife, Miss

Albertina Paulard, Miss Aki, Mrs. Geo.

Campbell and family, Miss L. Ray and

Mrs. J. N. Robinson.

For Kahului and way ports, per stmr.

Clouding, Sept. 5—C. E. Copeland and

wife, Jim Kirkland, J. P. McCoy, Miss

Stringer, Sister Antoinette, J. Costa, A. J.

Gomes, H. M. Penbrook, C. H. Johnson,

Sister Renata, W. H. Fields, James Poal,

J. F. Colburn, J. P. Cooke, J. M. Gar-

vin, J. W. Hall, A. A. Bryam, Charles

Desky, J. Farias, Geo Lip, Lang Wal, J.

G. Castle, Al Fook, F. C. Shiple, D.

L. Desha, Mrs. N. J. Malone and child,

F. W. Grimwood, C. P. Grimwood, Miss

M. Souza, Miss Lucy Lani, Miss Emily

Lani, Mrs. Mary Pa, Miss Lucy Kauai,

B. K. Kauaiwa and wife, Miss Mary Ka-

eho, Miss Annie Reuter.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hy-

drographic Office in San Francisco, cap-

tains of vessels who will compete with

the Hydrographic Office by recording the

hydrographical observations suggested by

the office, can have forwarded to them at

any desired port, and free of expense, the

most reliable charts of the North Pacific

Ocean and the latest information regard-

ing the danger to navigation in the wa-

ters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the

the dangers discovered, or any other

information which can be utilized for cor-

recting charts or sailing directions, or in

the publication of the pilot charts of the

North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS,

Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N. S. In Charge.

BORN.

ANDREWS—At the Naval Training

Station, San Francisco, California, to

the wife of Lieutenant Philip And-

rews, U. S. N., a daughter.

OLDS—In this city, September 4, 1900,

to the wife of J. Olds Jr., a son.

MARRIED.

HODGINS-KEATING—At the resi-

dence of Fred Whitney, Esq., by the

Lord Bishop of Honolulu, Arthur Cor-

ton Hodgins, M. D., to Mrs. Elizabeth

Keating, daughter of the late James

Keating, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

SOOLEY-WORES—In this city, Sep-

tember 6, 1900, by the Rev. J. J. Horne,

Miss Josephine Wores and Mr. E.

Cooley.

DIED.

JOE LEON—Lena, wife of William De

Leon, and daughter of F. Meyer, aged

25 years, in Honolulu. Funeral at 3

p. m. today, from residence in Ka-

nao.

CONGER A STATESMAN

Career of Minister to China.

A FRIEND OF MCKINLEY

Served in the Army With Distinction

and Has Proved Himself

a Diplomat.

Edwin H. Conger, the American minister at Peking, is one of the longest headed, most reliable and sagacious men in the diplomatic service, and it was because of these qualities that, on the refusal of the Senate to confirm the President's first appointment to China, he was appointed to Legation City and his fate was in doubt.

In appearance Mr. Conger is an imposing man. He stands over six feet, has a broad and stalwart frame, and weighs more than 200 pounds. His bearing is dignified, his frank and open face wears a genial smile, which invites friendship and confidence, yet he is positive and determined, fearless and unyielding when occasion requires. His family, who are now with him in China, consists of his wife; his daughter, Miss Conger, and his ward and niece, Miss Pierce. Mrs. Conger, born a Miss Pike, and the sweetheart of her husband's college days, is a sweet-faced, gentle little woman, who in their long

stay in the Orient in the past two years, and a man less astute, less experienced, less far-sighted might have involved this country in many tangles. From the moment he presented his credentials in Peking the American minister took a leading place among his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. His ability and sagacity were early recognized, his opinions deferred to, his advice sought. He stood well, too, with the Chinese officials, and is credited with having had great influence with the Tsung-lu Yamen. Li Hung Chang has ever been his warm friend and supporter, and upon this friendship and the protection it would afford, Mr. Conger's family counted during those crucial days when he was imprisoned in Legation City and his fate was in doubt.

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BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.</div